HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1823. No. 178.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington June 28.		Fayetteville July 2.		Newbern. June 28.		Petersburg. July 4.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.		a 140	100	a 150	175	200	130	175
Apple,	——	40	41	45	55	40	45	43	45
Peach,	——	—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	11	8½	10	8	9	8½	9½
Beeswax,	——	33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	12½	15	13	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,	——	26	27	28	30	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	60	65	55		60	65
Cotton,	lb.	10	11	10½	12	9½	10½	8	12½
Candles, mould,	——	10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	850	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125			105
Country,	——	38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		8	10	8	9	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	31	38	40	30		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	3 0	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,	——	60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	——	37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55			90	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,	——	45		65	75	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	850	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		112½	175
Hyson,	——	—		100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350	—		350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	37		35	40	40		35	38
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		160	200	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		65	85	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

, Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Iredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 2d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Mendenhall's mills, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

3. For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17. 75—

Hillsborough Academy.

AT the late examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this state, fifteen young gentlemen were approved on the studies preparatory to the freshman class, and six for the sophomore.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute, and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this institution, are hereby forwarned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of the time allotted for recitation, regular hours for studying at the Academy under the inspection of the teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually mis-spent by students at their lodgings, will be here usefully employed.

John Rogers, *Principal*

June 24. 76—6w

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound CORN, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20. 71—6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at the Rock Tavern, on Thursday the 10th day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU will order the companies under your respective commands, to attend a battalion muster at Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 23d day of July next, armed and equipped as the law directs, to parade precisely at 11 o'clock. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to attend the day previous, equipped for drill.

David Tate,

Col. Com. Second Orange Reg.

June 9. 74—

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

may 6. 69—2m

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsborough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared; it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton: and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shedded barn, and other out houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72—6w

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. *Sec'y.*

June 2. 75—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Joseph Olmstead vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test.

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Ellison G. Mangum vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Horner vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Carter Garrard vs. *John Garrard dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

David Parker vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Benjamin Bullock vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday of August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Isaac Woods vs. *Thomas Wilson, surviving administrator of John Woods, deceased, Thomas Thompson, executor of Samuel Thompson, deceased, Rebecca Thompson, widow of said Samuel, who was joint administrator with the said Thomas Wilson of the estate of said John Woods, and the said Thomas Wilson and Jane his wife, Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, who are children and heirs at law of James Woods, deceased, who was one of the heirs at law of John Woods, deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of John Woods, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods and Henderson Woods appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs. *James Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Rhodes, Zachariah Rhodes, Delilah Rhodes and George Rhodes, vs. *Zachariah Herndon, administrator of William Rhodes, sen deceased, Benjamin Pattesall and Penny his wife, John Hutchins and Sally his wife Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, & Delilah Rhodes, widow of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of William Rhodes, sen deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 75. 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

James Nicholson, Wyche Nicholson, Matthew Patton and Agnes his wife, Sugar Jones and Rebecca his wife, David Bowers and Elizabeth his wife, vs. *Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, and George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of Mary Howell, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Burwell Loften, Michael Bailey, Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

John Webb, Mark Howard and wife, and others, vs. *James Webb and Wm. S. Webb, executors of Wm. Webb, deceased.* — Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the court that William S. Webb, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said William S Webb appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of our said court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

Stephen K. Sneed, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 72—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* — Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office

Rural Economy.

" And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Hyson Tea.—The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine hyson tea may be successfully cultivated in this state.—The experiment has been tried, and the result has been most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. John Newland, of Chatham county, found a seed much resembling that of Buck-wheat, in the bottom of a box of tea, which her husband had purchased in this town. She planted the seed in her garden and the produce was a plentiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the lady of Mr. John Farrington, of Chatham county, who planted the seed, and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs. Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the tea and seed. He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the products of the East Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

The writer of this article has distributed, of the small portion of the seed obtained by him, to many of his friends in this town and its vicinity.

A treatise on the mode of curing this invaluable plant is quite desirable.

Fayetteville, N. C. May 20, 1823.

From the same.

The Tea Plant.—Mr. A. B. an old traveller in the Indies, at present an inhabitant of Moore county, N. C. is well acquainted with the growth of the tea plant, alluded to in a late Observer, and with the mode and manner of curing its leaves; and gives to the public the following additional communication respecting it:

As soon as the leaves arrive at maturity, they should be gathered in the morning while the dew is on them, after three or four days of good weather of sunshine in succession, on the plant previous to gathering, and without rain falling on them in the interim to wet them. Dry up the dew on them as early as you can, in the shade (say in a room with as little air or wind as possible;) then put the leaves into a stone jar or jars, with as small mouths as can be had, so as to prevent the steam from getting within, tie cloths on the mouth, and put a plate or a small waiter with weight thereon, so as to keep it secure from either, then set the jar into a pot or kettle of water, up to near its neck, but by no means so near as to let a drop of water get over into its mouth; then slowly boil it until the leaves are completely wilted; when that is done, take the jar out and set it away with its cover securely on, until it gets, with its contents within, entirely cool; after which take out the leaves with the liquid substance, and put the whole together in equal quantities into large dishes to dry in the shade, as before recited, often stirring the leaves, to enable them to absorb the liquid and dry with expedition; and when thoroughly dried, put them immediately into canisters, when they will be fit for use.

☞ There need not the least doubt remain that the above is of the real and genuine tea of the East Indies, and that the seed which falls from the plant or otherwise, will stand the winter of this climate, and will come up in the spring. But the most advisable way is to gather the seed in the fall, and plant them in the spring about one foot apart in drills, three feet wide, and tend it with a hoe as you would cotton. Three gatherings may be had in the season; the first is the best.

Moore county, N. C.

N. B. A wisp of straw should be placed in the bottom of the pot or kettle, to set the jar on when boiling.

Tea—This shrub is propagated by seeds, which are sown in holes three or four inches deep. Nothing is used but the leaves. It bears great plenty at three years of age, but fewer at seven. It is cultivated in most provinces of China; but is not equally good every where, though they are always careful to place it in a southern aspect, and in valleys. That which grows in stony ground is far preferable to what grows in a light soil; but the worst sort is that which is produced in a clayish ground; but its different degree of perfection is more owing to the season in which it is gathered, than to the difference of soil. The first crop is gathered in March, when the leaves are small and delicate, and this is called *imperial* tea, because it is chiefly reserved for the use of the court, and people of fashion. The second crop is gathered in April, and the last and coarsest in May. That however which is imported is adulterated by mixtures of other leaves, so that tea in its purity and excellence is only to be enjoyed by the natives themselves.

CONVENTION.

To the Freemen of Guilford County.

Fellow Citizens,

During the last legislature, a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the members was held in Raleigh, for the purpose of devising some plan to ascertain the sense of a majority of the freemen of this state upon the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this state; and as the object and views of that meeting are not well understood by many of our fellow citizens, this committee beg leave to submit the following observations to the consideration of the citizens of this county.

It is an undeniable fact, that the constitution of our state affords the supreme rules by which we are governed; it *was* the creature of a majority of the freemen of this state; it is *now* their property; and we *acknowledge* no power that can alter or amend it, but the will of a majority of our freemen.

That some amendments in our constitution are necessary, has long been the opinion of many of our most intelligent citizens; but whether those amendments should be made, was a question for a majority of our freemen alone to decide. It is the anxious wish of many that the opinion of that majority should be ascertained; which can be done only by the freemen of our state acting simultaneously, and expressing their opinions. And who can glory in our republic, or deserve the name of an American, that will deny to a majority of our freemen the privilege of speaking their sentiments concerning their sovereign rights?

To effect this object, repeated applications have been made to your legislature, to pass some resolutions, recommending to the freemen of your state to express their wish whether they would have their constitution altered or not. These resolutions would have commanded our attention throughout the state, and we should all have voted together for or against a convention.

As often as those resolutions have been introduced, so often has your legislature rejected them. It has refused to permit you to say whether you wished your constitution amended or not; it has restrained you, as far as it could, from exercising any right over that which belongs exclusively to yourselves, and over which no other power could exercise any right.

It was in consequence of these repeated refusals, that those members of the last legislature, who were willing that the freemen of this state should at least have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject, co-operated to ascertain what those sentiments were: and to effect this, a general corresponding committee, and a corresponding committee for each county, were appointed.

The objects of these corresponding committees are, to bring the subject before the people; to cast every light on it that may be in their power, that the people may form as correct opinions on the subject as possible; to adopt such measures as they may think proper in furtherance of the object; and to ascertain as far as possible the public sentiment: and by corresponding with the general committee, the counties will be brought to act together, and by these means the sentiments of the majority can be pretty well ascertained.

The friends of a convention, were well aware that many of our respectable citizens, while they acknowledge the oppressive defects in several parts of our constitution, were yet opposed to calling a convention for its amendment, believing that that convention would have unlimited powers over the whole constitution, and might, perhaps, endanger those parts that all must acknowledge are excellent.

As this objection has great reason in it, and as it had its full weight with many of even the warmest friends of the convention, the meeting at Raleigh last winter, wisely recommended to the freemen of this state, at their next election, to appoint delegates to meet at Raleigh on the second Monday of November next. The object of this meeting will be, to devise some way more completely to ascertain the public sentiment, and to effect the amendment of the defective parts of the constitution without endangering the whole.

Those delegates will, therefore, point out such parts of your constitution as they believe require amendment; and it will be submitted to you hereafter, to say whether you will appoint delegates to meet in general convention, with power, specially delegated to them, to alter or amend those parts of your constitution which shall have been previously pointed out as defective, and with no other powers.

It is recommended that the different counties of this state shall send one delegate for every 5,000 of our federal population; and your county, possessing a federal population of 13,866, will consequently be entitled to two delegates: and your committee recommend to the freemen of this county, to meet on the last Friday of September next, at the usual places of holding elections, and select from among yourselves the two delegates for this county.

But your committee are aware, that there are some, who believe that special and limited powers alone cannot be delegated to the members of the general convention; but that, when appointed, they will have unlimited control over the whole of your constitution. Your committee believe, that communities can delegate powers in the same way that individuals can delegate them; and that one individual, by delegating to another power to do a certain act, thereby delegates to that other unlimited powers to do any act that he himself might do, is doctrine too absurd to impose on the sound understanding of this county, and consequently needs no refutation from this committee.

Your committee are sincerely attached to our present constitution; yet they are constrained to acknowledge it has defects, and they believe that the present time is as propitious for its amendment as could be wished. Other states have thought the time propitious. Political parties no longer distract our country: no party or sectional feelings disturb the quietude of our own state, except those which arise out of the subject of this address: and we have sufficiently tested our constitution to discover its defects.

That it has defects, should not at all surprise us, when we look at the journal of the congress that formed it, and the time it was formed. To tell you what was the situation of our state, in December 1776, and the violence of parties here at that time, would be useless. History tells us of the convulsions of those times, which burst our political bands; and our fathers have told us the melancholy tale of citizens sheathing their daggers in each others breasts. From the journals of the congress which sat at Halifax and formed our constitution, it appears that not more than three or four days, out of a long session, were devoted to this object; and that, too, when they were not engaged in other business growing out of the situation of the times. To judge from the journal, it appears to have been considered as an object of secondary importance, and only intended for a temporary government to protect us through the revolutionary struggle.

Your committee will forbear to express any opinion as to the propriety of calling a convention, or as to altering or amending any part of our constitution. These are sovereign rights, which they will exercise, as citizens, when called upon to do so; and it becomes every citizen, on this subject, to act and to think for himself; and your committee should think they had acted the part of the tyrant, if by any conduct of theirs they should have an *undue* influence over the decision of the humblest of their fellow citizens.

Your committee will point out the features of our constitution which, by many, are considered objectionable.

By our constitution, the appointment of the governor is vested in the legislature. This is the highest office of our state. This officer presides over our lives, our liberty, and our property. Notwithstanding the great interest every citizen must have in the appointment of this high executive officer; yet his appointment is entirely independent of them; nor can they have any control over it, but what little influence they can have through their representatives. Should we vest in others, powers to appoint an officer, in whom we are all so deeply interested? or would we not better secure our liberties and our independance, to make that appointment by ourselves alone?

The appointments of our judges, is likewise vested in our legislature. These are appointments in which all must feel great interest; as they are the organs through whom the laws of the land are administered to us. Should we trust to others, to choose for us that degree of unyielding integrity and sterling understanding, which should characterize that honored body, or should we rather choose for ourselves?

These are two of the features of the constitution, that are considered objectionable: but your committee beg leave to be a little more explicit on another part of our constitution, which seems to demand the attention of every citizen who regards his freedom or his rights.

As in a country like ours, we bow to no superiors but the laws of the land, we should view our legislative rights with an eye of jealousy that never winks.

The American character is on its march to greatness; and if it shall keep its legislative sources pure and uncontaminated by political ambition or phrenzied democracy, it will arrive at a pitch of political and moral grandeur, that the rest of the world may envy, but can never equal.

Your legislature, as it is now composed, is the creature of that part of your constitution which gives to each one of your counties a senator and two commoners, and to each one of the borough towns one member.

That one county should have as much weight in your legislature as another, without regard to its wealth, territory or population, is as absurd, as that one individual residing in one part of this state should have as much political power as four or five others residing in a different part; or as that the same individual should, by changing his residence from a large populous county to a small unpopulous one, thereby increase the weight he has in your legislature five or six fold. As absurd as this may appear, or as incompatible as it may be with our notions of equal rights and privileges, yet it is the fact under our present mode of representation. The county of Guilford has a free white population of 12,692. Washington county has a free white population of 2,242. If this last county is entitled to three members in our legislature, upon principles of equality, Guilford is equally entitled to eighteen members. Should one citizen of Washington have as much weight in your legislature as six citizens of Guilford? Does he pay into the public treasury of the state, six times the money that one of you pays! or does Washington furnish her six soldiers, for every six that Guilford furnishes, when her territory, and her property, and her citizens are to be protected?

Your committee beg leave to submit a few statements, which show the unjustness of our present representation.

The free white population of Washington, Jones, Green, Chowan and Columbus, five counties, is 12,597. The free white population of Guilford is 12,692, being 95 more than the population of the above five counties; yet she has but three members, while they have fifteen.

To the first named five counties, add Brunswick and Tyrrel; the free white population of these seven counties is 18,541. Rowan* has 20,489, which is 1,948 more than the preceding seven counties; yet she sends but three members, while they, with a much smaller population, send twenty-one.

To the above seven counties, add five others, viz. Hyde, Martin, Lenoir, Gates and Ashe; these contain a free white population of 36,525. Rowan and Orange contain 37,266, which is 741 more than the before mentioned twelve counties; yet these two send only six members, while a smaller population in those twelve counties send thirty-six members.

To the free population of the above twelve counties, add the free population of the following twenty-one counties, viz. Carteret, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New-Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond; these thirty-three counties contain a free white population of 138,911, being less than one third of the free white population of the whole state, (which is 419,200); yet they send into your legislature ninety-nine members, being over a majority of the whole legislature.

The population of the first twelve counties enumerated is 36,525; compare this with the population of the following twelve counties, Burke, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Randolph, Orange, Rutherford, Rowan, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, which have a free population of 154,345. These counties send an equal number of members to your legislature, while there is a difference in their free white population in favor of the latter twelve counties of 118,320, who are in effect unrepresented. Here are 36,525 in those twelve small counties, who send to your legislature thirty-six members, while there is 118,320 of our fellow citizens, in those twelve large counties, that are, in effect, entirely unrepresented.

These twelve large counties, we have seen, have a free white population of 154,345; being 14,612 more than one third of the whole free white population of the state; yet they send only thirty-six members into your legislature, while a great deal less than two thirds of their other fellow citizens send one hundred and fifty-seven members.

The counties of Ashe, Columbus, Haywood, Tyrrel, Hyde, Carteret, and Currituck, paid into the public treasury of the state in 1822 about 2,556 dolls. 31 cents; their members in the legislature drew out of the public treasury for the same year about 3,642 dolls. 41 cents; add to this 160 dollars paid to their sheriffs in making their settlements: so that these counties cost the rest of the citizens of this state last year 1246 dolls. 10 cents to pay their own members; to pay men we never voted for, to make laws for us, whose interests they do not *know*, and for which, perhaps, they do not *care*. Yet ours is called a representative government founded upon equal rights and privileges!

The expenditures of the departments of state were 28,144 dolls. 95½ cents; and each county's part thereof is 470 dolls. 8 cents, which multiplied by 7, the number of the last mentioned counties, gives 3290 dolls. 56 cents, which added to the above sum of 1246 dolls. 10 cents, makes 4536 dolls. 66 cents; the clear annual expense which these counties are to the public treasury, over and above what is paid in by them!

Again: The whole of the disbursements at the treasury for the last year is 126,701 dolls. 69½ cents, which sum divided by 62 gives as each county's proportional part thereof 2,043 dolls. 57 cents, and for the above seven counties 14,304 dolls. 99 cents; we have seen they paid into the public treasury, for the last year, only 2,556 dolls. 31 cents, which leaves a balance of 11,748 dolls. 68 cents. Who is to pay this balance for them?

The above statements show, that inequality of representation exists in every part of our state; and no matter in what part of our state a citizen dwells, it is equally his duty to see it remedied. To vote for our representative, is an exercise of a *sovereign* right; and our future existence, as a free and a happy people, depends upon the free and equal exercise of it. This is the greatest source of our power and of our freedom. Let this be corrupted, or let us be deprived of it, and your legislature will become a body of corruption and of oppression. It will pass oppressive laws, it will appoint its own judges, and its own executive to carry them into execution; and you will be the victims.

The moral character of a people depends upon wholesome legislation; and it will be in vain to expect a republic to exist, when its citizens have lost their moral character and moral energy. Let us, then, watch our legislative rights with a lynx eyed vigilance, and meet the invasion of them at the threshold. Our revolutionary fathers met the first approach of foreign oppression ere it had landed, and our boasted republics are the consequence. May our posterity prosper by our vigilance, as we have by theirs.

If our present system of representation is unjust, in any part of our state, it ought to be remedied; but more particularly, if it gives to a large section an undue advantage. Interest will have its influence with even the representative of a free people; and history teaches us, that, as governments grow old, interest becomes more corrupting.

What is the situation of our state? East of Raleigh, there are thirty-four counties (excluding Wake), which send into your legislature one hundred and two members, having a free white population of 154,014. West of that place, there are twenty-seven counties, which send eighty-one members, having a free white population of 253,235. If the eighty-one western members represent free white persons, in the same ratio that the 102 eastern members do, then there will be left 131,024 free white persons west of Raleigh unrepresented.

And where is the excuse for this unequal representation? The east claims a right to more representatives, in consequence of their having more negroes, and having more wealth. Did wealth purchase your freedom, or did slaves fight the battles of your revolution?

Freemen, freemen wrested it from the hand of despotism; and the patriotic feelings of seventy-six must shudder, to hear the petty lordling of a few slaves, claim the same weight in a representative government, in consequence of the number of unfortunate fellow beings he tyrannizes over and governs with the lash, as an equal number of freemen should have.

And is not wealth satisfied with its own enjoyments; but must it have political and constitutional power? Say not so in the land of freedom!

It may be urged, that though those eastern counties, having a free white population of but little more than one third of the whole state, do send a large majority of members to the legislature to appoint our rules; to impose taxes upon us; and make laws to govern us; yet they have generally acted with liberality and justness. If this assertion be true, the frequent applications of the citizens of Rowan for a division of that county, which in the legislature has always been made an eastern and western question, will not do as an evidence of its truth. And the argument that the minority have a right to govern the majority, as long as they do it well, might suit the "divine right of kings," or the "holy alliance," but Americans would argue from the mouths of their cannon before they would be convinced of its truth.

Suppose the eastern counties should not tax any thing but free white persons, and tax them high enough to meet the demands of government; what would be the tax of the east in proportion to that of the west! Yet they would have their negroes and their wealth to pay it with. They have the power to do so: they have the majority of the legislature.

But it may be said, they, perhaps, will never do so great an act of injustice; to which your committee can only reply, the minority should never have the *power* to do it.

Joseph Gibson,
Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of Guilford.

* Rowan has been divided since the census was taken, and since the comptroller made his report.

Baptist Convention—The convention of the Baptist Denomination, held its triennial session in the city of Washington the first of last month.

From a statement which accompanies the report of their proceedings it appears, that there are in the United States, 2354 churches of the denomination, containing 206,110 members, besides a number of associations from which no particular information has been received within the last year.

The latest intelligence from New-Orleans, states, that the water had fallen about seven inches at that place, on the 8th of June, but it was reported that it was still rising at the mouth of the Ohio. News was brought by the steam boat Rob-Roy, that the upper country was inundated for 6 or 700 miles, and nothing was to be seen but the tops of the trees. The crops of course, would be destroyed

TOAST given at the last Cattle Show in Cheshire county—"More draining of lands, and *less draining* of bottles!"

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM SPAIN.

New York, June.

By an arrival from Cadiz, papers of that city have been received to the 14th, and from Seville to the 12th May, being considerably later than our previous accounts. The intelligence in these papers continues to be of a cheering nature respecting Spain, and to strengthen the hope that she will finally triumph over her invaders. Steady to the system which they have adopted, the cortes are pursuing measures for the internal improvement of the country, leaving the road open to the enemy to proceed to Madrid. By adopting this course they gradually weaken the French, and thus expose them to be cut off in detail. Had the duke of Angouleme been met on the frontier of Spain by an opposing army a contest would, probably, have ensued, fatal to the liberties of the Peninsula. But, by placing troops in the garrisons, instead of bringing them into the field, and encouraging the operations of the guerillas, the Spaniards compel the French generals to detach large bodies from the main army, to besiege the fortifications, and to check the movements of the mountaineers, who incessantly harrass their flanks and rear. A great proportion of the 100,000 men, who were on the march to the capital, are in this way rendered as non effective, in reference to the great object had in view by the expedition, as if they had actually been destroyed in the field of battle. It has, indeed, been calculated, that after occupying all the stations in Catalonia necessary for keeping the road open, little more than 6000 men would be able to arrive at Madrid. This calculation, however, does not include the 30,000 additional troops, which the French duke found it necessary to require of his government. Supposing then that 30 or 40 000 arrive at the destined spot, this will no more overturn the constitutional system, the avowed purpose of the invasion, than was done by passing the Bidassoa, or taking possession of Burgos. Since the removal of the seat of government to Seville, Madrid has lost its former consequence, and the occupation of it had become of as little avail to France as that of any city in Catalonia; while to the Spaniards it will give a decided and incalculable advantage, inasmuch as they can take the field against the foe with equal numbers, and choose those positions, with which they are best acquainted, that will enable them to harrass and overthrow their opponents. We are satisfied from the course hitherto pursued by the cortes, that this body has had this great object in view; and we now perceive by the accounts from Madrid, that measures are adopting to make a stand against the French, and to give them battle. The troops under Balliasteros, Abisbal, and Morillo, names famed in the former successful defence of Spain against the attempt of Napoleon, were there concentrating for the purpose of "a more powerful resistance to the enemy." Should an engagement take place and terminate in favor of France, this would avail her nothing, unless she can bring forward fresh troops to make up the loss consequent to warfare, and enable her to penetrate farther into the kingdom. But if a defeat should be the consequence, it is scarcely possible to foresee the events which would arise out of this occurrence. Spain, at least, would be delivered from all further apprehensions; and the Bourbons, it is more than probable, would be driven from their thrones. Russia, Austria and Prussia might interfere to prevent this; but as long as great Britian adhered to her present policy, it is scarcely to be expected that these powers would embark with their wonted spirit in the cause of legitimacy. However much British influence may be represented as on the wane as to continental affairs, her countenance and support in these matters, have been so long calculated on, that the other powers will not rashly engage in the contest, if they know that it does not meet with her approbation.

Besides the extracts which we have given below from the morning papers, we perceive that verbal accounts from Cadiz have been received by an arrival at Salem; the purport of which is that the French troops were in full march for Madrid, and within 15 leagues of that city; that martial law was proclaimed at Cadiz about the 9th of May, in which place every thing remained inactive—that the king and family and officers of government were at St. Lucar; and that an English brig had arrived at Cadiz from England via Valencia; having landed at the latter place forty French officers to join the Spanish forces against their invaders. The captain of the vessel who brought these accounts, is stated to have left Cadiz on the 14th. Capt Doane, however, who has arrived at this port, left two days later, at which period it was reported that the French had entered Madrid, but the report was not believed. Two or three French ships of war were cruizing off Cadiz, and had overhauled several Spanish vessels, which they suffered to proceed.

Seville, May 11.

It is more than a month since the French passed the Bidassoa, and yet nothing has happened which we had not foreseen; but on the contrary, they have done much less than they thought they should. Thus far then Spain has no reason to repent her resolution, while the French government must have felt very strong to take so precipitate a step.

From the Seville Universel.

If we had believed their threats, we should have expected by this time to have found them masters of the capital, and the greater part of the provinces separated from the general government. All this was to be the work of a few days. Their march to Madrid, was to be a triumphal entry, and "the new faction" was to be instantly overthrown. The towns they were to pass through, remain passive; our soldiers are zealous and brave, and Spain has increased her moral and physical force three-fold in one month, and every day the Frenchmen are suffering loss—Spaniards! be constant and victorious.

Madrid, May 3.

Count Abisbal has given orders that all the disposable troops now in Estremadura, shall collect at the line. This and other dispositions show that the troops of Ballasteros, Abisbal, and Morillo, will take such a position as shall extend them but little, and prepare them, by a contraction of their strength, for a more powerful resistance to the enemy.

Reported Victory of Mina.

The arrival at Boston of the brig Canton, capt. Tunison, in 23 days from St. Andero,* on the North Coast of Spain, has furnished verbal intelligence from that country to the 24th May inclusive. Altho no papers appear to have been received, yet capt. T. kept a written journal from day to day, of the transactions which came under his own observation, and of the news which he heard, and his statements are therefore entitled to as much if not more confidence, than the continental papers. The news furnished by capt. T. is of a more cheering complexion than any we have previously received since the commencement of the French invasion; because, in addition to the reported victory of Mina, we have additional evidence of the good sound national feeling which prevails among the people. When we see the people of Biscay on the one side, and Catalonia on the other, animated by the same spirit, we have little reason to credit the French accounts of the recreant feeling and conduct of the more central provinces, through which they took up their long and wearied march to Madrid. As it regards the reported battle in Catalonia, and defeat of the eastern division of the French army, the news is by no means improbable. Our last advices left Mina at the head of the most efficient portion of the Spanish forces, and, as a consequence of having out-generalled his adversary, (Marshall Moncey) the master of his own actions. It was also understood that an engagement could hardly be avoided, and the last rumor from that division of the army received at Paris, was, that a severe action had taken place, in which the Spaniards had the advantage.—It is highly probable, therefore, that a battle has taken place, and that the French were defeated. Capt. Tunison says he saw the official account of it; and in this he cerly could not be mistaken. Of the extent or importance of the victory, it is impossible to form an opinion without more particular information. The greatest difficulty to be reconciled, is, the amount of the forces said to have been engaged. The last news left Mina with only 15,000 men, which had been divided for the greater safety in retrograding before a superior force. But the difficulty may be obviated in two ways. The guerillas, and the peasantry of Spain, are soldiers in an hour, after they have been roused into action, and Mina's forces may have been suddenly augmented more than 5000. Or, it may be that Mina in his retreat from this division of the enemy, was followed by a considerable detachment of troops, and availing himself of some advantages of position, had met, or attacked the French, and partially beat them. In either case, the result will be most auspicious to the great cause of freedom. A Spanish victory, while it would tend greatly to dishearten the French, would electrify the whole population of the peninsula. The French legions are dispersed over a large territory, and once let any considerable division experience a defeat, and the peasantry will be inspired with fresh courage and constancy, while the guerilla bands will at every opportunity spring upon the scattered divisions of their invaders, like the lion from his lair. Even the report of the victory had its effect. We are assured by capt. T. that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andero and its neighborhood, even the females volunteered their services in the Constitutional cause in defence of their country.

* St. Andero is a sea port of some magnitude, where formerly the Spaniards built and laid up their ships of war. It is situated on the Bay of Biscay, near the western extremity of the province of the same name, about 90 miles west of Bilboa—lat. 43 deg. 25m. N.

From the Merchants' Hall Reading Room Books.

The Canton arrived at St. Andero, [or Santander, a town in the north of Spain, in the province of Burgos, and a hundred miles west from St. Sebastians'] 27th of April, and captain Tunison has favoured us with a journal of events from that date to the day of his departure—some extracts from which follow:—

April 27.—General Longa entered St. Andero at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone, on which was inscribed, "*Long live the Constitution*," and erected another in the same place, on which was engraved, "*Long live Ferdinand the VIIth.*"

May 3.—3000 French troops entered St. Andero, commanded by gen. Dabion, on their march to Madrid.

May 5.—The French left St. Andero, leaving the Spanish gen. Longa, to keep out the constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of the constitutional troops were within six leagues of St. Andero. Longa with all his men immediately embark in boats and crossed the harbor to the opposite shore, leaving upwards of 100 stands of arms behind them.

May 8.—Gen. Longa and his men entered the town again, who were supported by the 1500 French troops in their rear.

May. 10.—The French troops entered the town, consisting of 1500 men, 6, P. M. left it again for St. Antonio, or Santona, to attack that place, in co-operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andero, and is very strongly fortified. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of whom have sworn never to surrender.—The squadron blockading St. Sebastians' and St. Antonio, consists of two sh[illegible] of the line, one frigate, one corvette, [illegible] three brigs of war. On the 15th May, one of the brigs came into St. Andero harbor, and on this day, 18th, she left it again, and close in with St. Andero had lost both masts by the deck, by a gust of wind from W. N. W. She was towed off by the boats belonging to the squadron, three of which were near at that time.

May 20.—By this day's post, the defeat of the French is confirmed; the battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia [in Catalonia.] The two armies amounted to 20,000 men each—the loss of the French is stated to have been 5000 men, that of the constitutionalists' army 3500.

May 22.—Gen. Longa's 400 men were all taken prisoners by a party from the garrison of St. Antonio; also a French detachment was captured by about 200 men, with from 4 to 500 mules laden with stores and ammunition of various kinds, with $1000 in money, all intended for the French army, which they supposed to be besieging that place.

May 24.—At 9 A. M. all the officers of the custom house, and all the people of the town that are in opposition to the constitution, left St. Andero, and crossed the harbor to the opposite shore. This flight was occasioned by a report that 400 constitutional troops were within about two leagues of St. Andero. At 4 P. M. the Canton left the harbor of St. Andero—at 5. saw the French squadron to leeward. The Canton was thirty-two days at St. Andero; during that time the town was left four times without a governor, and not a single person to transact any kind of business in the custom house. All the Spanish vessels in harbor were obliged to take on shore their fire arms; those of the Canton were also demanded, but not given up.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn verbally from capt. Tunison, that he saw a copy of the official account of the battle mentioned under date of the 20th May, which represented the French to have been completly defeated. The Spanish forces were commanded by gen. Mina.

Mexico.—Don Francis Arrillaog, a planter, has been appointed secretary of state by the Mexican directory. Stephen Austin, a North American, has formed a settlement with 300 families in Texas, and they have asked of the Mexican congress to be naturalized as citizens of Mexico. An agent to the court of Rome is to be immediately despatched from Mexico, to inform the Pope that the Roman Catholic religion is to be the religion of the state, and to give in the adhesion of that republic to his holiness as the head of the church. The minister of foreign relations has announced the recognition of Mexican independence by the United States, and recommended the immediate despatch of an envoy to this coutry, and of one to the republic of Colombia. A bill for the loan of eight millions of dollars, to be procured for the Mexican government from abroad, was before the public.

We learn, says the New York Evening Post, from a gentleman, who lately visited Curracoa, that Mr. *Irvine*, who had been doomed to work in the salt mines for 30 years, by the tribunal of that Island, had appealed from the sentence to the mother country, and that he would, in consequence, be sent to Holland, where, it was expected, he would be acquitted.

Accounts received at Curacoa state, that the Haytiens were collecting a strong force at Samana, with the intention, it was believed, of making themselves masters of Porto Rico.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 9.

Fourth of July.

The forty seventh anniversary of the independence of these states, was celebrated in this place with becoming hilarity. At 12 o'clock the citizens assembled in front of the court-house and marched to the church; where the services were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. WITHERSPOON. The Declaration of Independence was read by PRIESTLY H. MANGUM, esq. and an oration delivered by WM. LITTLEJOHN, esq. The services were closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. KOLLOCK.

A sumptuous dinner was provided by Mr. Faddis; after partaking of which, the company retired to the mountain spring, where the following toasts were drank.

1. **The Anniversary of our Independence**—We hail its return as the American Jubilee.
2. **General George Washington.**
3. **The Heroes who achieved our Independence**—Whilst Liberty finds an assylum on earth, they will not be forgotten.
4. **The Constitution of the United States**—This splendid monument of liberty as far over tops the constitutions of "legitimacy," as the lofty cypress does the bramble.
5. **The ex-presidents of the United States, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison**—In the shades of retirement, conscious rectitude attends their declining age, and immortality awaits them.
6. **The President, Heads of Departments, and Congress of the United State,** to whom are entrusted the destinies of ten millions of freemen.
7. **The State of North Carolina**—Let her only appreciate her own worth and importance in the Union, and others will respect her.
8. **The University of North Carolina**—May she ever be the nursery of distinguished usefulness and virtue.
9. **The Constitution of the State of North Carolina**—We think it *is* defective, and *ought* to be amended.
10. **Agriculture**—
"He that by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive."
11. **The constitutional Congress of the republic of Colombia**—May it take for its model the congress of the United States; and may the same justice, wisdom and patriotism characterize all its deliberations.
12. **Spain regenerate**—May her constitutional banners triumph over the arms of allied legitimacy, and teach despots that every independent state has alone the right to regulate its own internal affairs.
13. **The States of Greece—the land** of Socrates, Homer and Demosthenes—the cradle of science and civil liberty—Their cause is holy, and may a Washington arise among them, to head their armies and give energy to their councils.

Mr. Stratford Canning, the minister of Great Britain, accompanied by Mr. Foley Wilmot, late secretary of the British legation, departed from Washington on Wednesday, for New York, where they will embark for England. Mr. Canning took formal leave of the president on the 13th instant; and, since he has left this city, probably not to return, we may say of him, without impropriety, and, we believe, with perfect truth, that during his residence here, he has, by the plain simplicity of his manners, his urbanity, and his hospitality, acquired the respect and esteem not only of the resident inhabitants of this city, but of all our citizens whose public duties or private pursuits have occasionally brought them to this metropolis. *Nat. Intel.*

British Legation.—In the absence of Mr. Canning, the government of Great Britain is represented, here, by Mr. Addington, the secretary of legation, acting as charge d'affaires. *Ib.*

A paragraph is circulating in most of the newspapers throughout the union, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Washington, and importing that the Russian imperial ukase of $\frac{4}{16}$ of September, 1821, had been revoked. This statement is not correct. We understand that, at the proposal of his imperial majesty's government, recently made, the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg will be furnished with powers and instructions to confer with the Russian Cabinet for the adjustment, to the satisfaction of all parties, of their conflicting claims in relation to the North-west coast of America: and from the well know moderation and regard to justice of the emperor Alexander, no less than from the friendly dispositions toward the United States, so long and so constantly manifested by him, there is reason to expect that this adjustment will be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to him, and at the same time, consistent with all the rights of this nation. In the mean time, it is believed that the commanders of the Russian armed vessels upon that coast have received orders, which will obviate any further immediate collision with the commerce and navigation of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.—*Nat. Int.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
July	2	73	87	91
	3	74	88	91
	4	70	86	91
	5	72	80	93
	6	70	86	92
	7	74	80	89
	8	73	82	89

Union Hotel Stock.

WILL be sold at the Market House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 19th inst. for cash, nine shares of stock in said hotel, to pay the instalments due thereon. Those who have failed to pay will avail themselves of this notice.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

July 8. 78—2w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C. *July* 1, 1823.

A
James Allen,
James Armstrong, 2
Wm. Armstrong,
John Allen,
Miss Betsey Ashe,
Christopher Allen,
Thos. Armstrong,
John Allison.

B
Rev. Mr. Bingham,
David Berry,
Samuel Bigelow,
John Bain,
Wm. Baldwin,
Richard Bowing,
Charles Bruce,
Henry Burgar,
Gabriel Barba.

C
Rev. John M. Craig,
Samuel Childs, 2
William Carnal,
Miss E. A. Chapman,
Thomas Clancy,
Miss Jane Clancy,
John Cuming,
Mary Crabtree,
Henson Cotter,
John Campbell,
Alfred Call,
John J. Carrington, 2
Thos. Carrington,
James Cowan,
John Cheatham,
Nancy Carrell,
John H. Cattell,
James Carden,
Samuel S. Claytor.

D
Edward Davis,
Eliza Dotson,
Adam Duglass.

E
Robert Eaton.

F
Matthew Fulrail, 2
Rev. Jos. S. C. Frey, 2
Sarah Flemons,
William Fonville,
Thos. J. Fonville.

G
Ritty Gains,
Rev. Sam. Garrard,
Moses Gess.

H
Mary B. Herndon,
David Holloway,
Hanah Harriss,
Wm. H. Hall,
John A. Hogan,
Thomas Horn,
Richard Hinds,
John Hammons,
Rev. Willis Harris,
Morgan Hart,
Silas Hopkins,
Claricy Hazel,
Cephus Hudson,
John Hunt,
William Harris,
Gilbert Hart.

Wm. Jameison, 3
Samuel S. Jackson,
Wm. Ingram.

K
George Keer,
Wm. Kirkland, 3
Daniel Keer.

L
Ann Lockhart,
George Laws,
Samuel Lee.

M
James Mebane,
Jemima Moore,
J. M'Cauley,
John M'Kerall,
Willie P. Mangum, 2
James M'Adams,
John B. M'Mullin, 4
Nat. G. Muzzell,
A. D. Murphy, 2
Hugh Mulhollan,
Randolph Maybrey,
James M'Carel,
Parson Mangum,
Miss Julia Moore,
Henry M'Collum.

O
Henderson Owen,
Barnebas O'Farral.

P
Carsey Pickett, 2
Jacob Pealer,
James Pyles,
Samuel Pealer.

R
Thomas Reeves,
Archibald Rulen,
Guilleah Rhodes,
John Reppy,
James Roberson,
Green Richards,
Charlotte Reaves,
Jacob Riley.

S
Joseph H. Sanders, 2
Jas. Strayhorn, jun.
Herbert Sims,
Willie Sweaney, 2
Willie Shaw,
Miss Nancey Scott.

T
James Tate,
James Thompson,
Joseph Terry,
Mary Thomas,
William Trice
Elijah Teasley
Thomas Taylor,
James Turner,
Martha Thompson.

U
John Umstead, 3
Halling Usher.

V
James S. Vaughn.

W
John Wilfong, 2
Wm. Wolff,
John Ward,
Jonathan Wheeler,
James Williams.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 9. 78—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. *July* 1, 1823.

A
Moses Atwater, 2
Willis W. Alston,
John R. Allison,
Benjamin H. Alston.

B
John D. Barr, 2
William Barbee, 3
C. Barbee,
Thomas Bond,
Elizabeth Benjamin,
George Bevill,
Ransom Baldwin,
James Bryan,
George S. Betner.

C
Samuel E. Chapman
Jesse Carter.

F
Joseph Fennill,
Mary Flintoff,
Richard L. Fearn, 2

G
Robert M. Galloway,
Thomas G. Graham,

H
Lee Haywood,
John Hatchett.

J
Lee Johnston,

George Johnston.

K
Bryan Kittrall,
Rev. S. K. Kollock, 2

L
Richard W. Long, 2

M
William M'Cawley,
John M'Clain, esq.
William H. Meritt,
Henry Meritt.

O
Geo. Oldham, esq. 2
John Oldham, esq.
Wm. Oldham, esq.

P
Charles Parish,
Thomas Pugh,
Edmond R. Pitt,
Lewis Parton.

R
Nimrod Ragsdale.

S
William R. Smith,
David M. Saunders.

T
Ezekiel Trice,
Jonathan Tripp.

W
John C. White.

H. Thompson, *P. M.*

Chapel Hill, July 1, 1823. 78—3w

HYMN.—*By Mr. F. Key.*

If life's pleasures cheer thee,
Give them not thy heart,
Lest the gifts ensnare thee
From thy God to part.
His praises speak,
His favor seek,
Fix there thy hope's foundation;
Love him, and he
Shall ever be
The rock of thy salvation.

If distress befall thee,
Painful though it be,
Let not fear appal thee!
To thy Saviour flee;
He ever near,
Thy prayer shall hear,
And calm thy perturbation;
The waves of wo
Can ne'er o'erflow,
The rock of thy salvation.

Death shall never harm thee,
Shrink not from his blow,
For thy God shall arm thee,
And victory bestow;
Then death shall bring
To thee no sting,
The grave no desolation:
'Tis gain to die
With Jesus nigh—
The rock of thy salvation.

From the (N. Y.) Minerva.

We have thought that it would heighten the interest of our columns to give, occasionally, sketches of distinguished American characters.—If we shall think fit to pursue this task, we shall not confine our remarks to the illustrious dead, because we cannot conceive the necessity of waiting until a great man is entombed, before the laurel can be wreathed around his brow. There can be no possible impropriety in pointing out to the admiration of the world a distinguished individual, yet warm with life, and mature in strength, whose actions have stamped him *the great man*. With such a one we will commence.

A CHARACTER.

De Witt Clinton is the son of the late general James Clinton, of Orange county. Under the auspices of his father, and his uncle George Clinton, once vice president of the United States, he was brought up a republican whig. He received a collegiate education, pursued legal studies, and, at a very early age, was private secretary to George Clinton, then governor of this state. Soon after he was elected a member of the house of Assembly, and was there distinguished as possessing peculiar ability for practical business, as being uncommonly apt and ready in civil affairs, and as being strictly the working legislator. Afterwards he served frequently in the senate of this state, and that of the United States. He next filled the offices of lieutenant governor of New York, and mayor of this city. It has been acknowledged, that during his mayoralty, he presided with dignity, impartiality, and usefulness, and acquitted himself honourably in the two fold character of the *magistrate* and the *man*. During our war with England, his zealous talents powerfully aided and co-operated with the corporation, to raise means to provide defence, and to stimulate the exertions of the citizens for the safety of their country.

After the war, Mr. Clinton was twice called to the gubernatorial chair of his native state, from which he has but lately retired. To inquire into the cause of this would, perhaps, be deemed a departure from the pledge originally given, that the Minerva should not interfere in political affairs; we therefore refrain. His views were those of the exalted statesman. They are finely exemplified in his addresses to the legislature. Never have there been nobler models for the government of a great commonwealth.—Fraught with profound wisdom, deep thought, elegant expression, and republican principle, they mark the mind that schemes with prudence, and acts with decision. His views, his policy, and his measures are boldly announced. Taking on himself a noble and unshrinking responsibility, he does not seek to accomplish his aims by cautious and timid subterfuge; but with honest and dignified candour, he submits his views to the people. These addresses will go down to future time as noble memorials of his genius, and so will his memorable speech in the United States' senate on the New Orleans question. At that crisis of high moment and interest to the nation, his firmness and force of argument were displayed in a masterly manner. The correctness of his views was justified by the result, and from that time he was considered as the liberal and lofty minded statesman.—If we need further testimony of his love of country, we can find it in his appeals to the people, through grand juries, during the war, urging their support of the nation; and in his addresses to the commanders of the army and navy.—They are marked for boldness, eloquence, warmth and an intense interest in the welfare and honour of his native land.

Throughout the whole of his distinguished career, Mr. Clinton has been the firm friend of every liberal object. He has promoted every measure tending to the protection, the improvement, and the glory of our state. He has been the patron of literary and benevolent institutions: and while encouraging science in others, he has himself been one of her most assiduous votaries, and one of her brightest ornaments.—He has read much, and written much, and his compositions are remarkable for polish and strength of genius. Nor has he been less attentive to the prosperity of his country than to that of science. His penetrating eye early marked the track between the Lakes and the Hudson, and his energetic mind was early exerted to accomplish a great undertaking, about which, others had only dreamed. To this he gave all the power of his intellect, and the weight of his character. Mark the result; the project, after meeting with a host of violent and bitter opponents, after being attacked by ridicule, by taunt, and invective, was at last crowned with success, and triumphed over opposition, passion, and prejudice. Had it not been for the unwearied patience, the enduring perseverance, and the untiring constancy of De Witt Clinton, this splendid work would not now have been pouring wealth and plenty into the treasury of the state, and wafting the produce of Erie to the wave of the Atlantic.

In person, Mr. Clinton possesses many advantages which do not always accompany men of his exalted talent. His form is manly and commanding, and his features strongly marked by the lines of natural genius and cultivated intellect—His manners are serious, unaffected, and dignified, but very far from being tinctured with that pride or arrogance which some have unjustly imputed to them. In the circle of his intimate friends, there is no man more pleasing or interesting in conversation. His elastic mind vibrates with singular ease and gracefulness, between sportive fancy and deep thought. His private life has ever been marked by high and unerring honour, by firm integrity, and by domestic virtue. Such is De Witt Clinton, and as such he richly merits the appellation of *great*.

In giving this sketch, we have faithfully portrayed him what his actions have proved him to be. We have been actuated by no political motive whatsoever; but solely by a wish to express our honest, sincere, and unbiassed respect for a noble, intelligent and honorable man.

J. G. B.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

PREACHING.

Mr. Poulson,

I shall offer no apology for requesting the insertion of the following extract, as it is made in the hope of its exciting the attention of some preachers who seem to think that the great end of their ministry is to terrify—not convince—into obedience. It is taken from an essay headed "The Manner of Preaching,' in the Christian Advocate for the present month. PHILO.

"The bible does certainly contain terrors to the guilty. It is full of the most alarming denunciations upon the impenitent. These the minister is bound at the peril of his own soul, to proclaim. And if he feels as he should, his love for his fellow men will not suffer him to keep back the truth, however unwelcome or alarming it may prove. But we firmly believe that more injury is done by the *manner* in which these truths are sometimes proclaimed, than many good men are apprised of. Not unfrequently, preachers are heard to pour forth the anathemas of divine wrath and their own views of God's justice, with a vehemency, and with a kind of indignant exultation, which lead to the belief that they love to fix the doom of others, and pass sentence upon the guilty. We have sometimes thought that such men do not feel how *terrible a thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God*. They often wonder how such things can be heard without emotion; and to us it is a matter of still greater surprise, how such truths can be *delivered without the tenderest emotion*. We repeat, that it is not the affectation of feeling, nor reiterated vociferations, nor tones without pity, nor gestures without meaning, that we would recommend, in denouncing the terrors of the Lord. No truly—the minister of Christ should manifest that his heart is wrung with anxiety, and concern, and grief; that the destruction he proclaims is coming on his fellow sinners; that he is ready to sink under what he declares; and that he gives vent, with faltering awe, to feelings which he cannot restrain. Let such be his manner, and his hearers will feel that the preacher is their friend; that he warns because he believes what he says, and loves those whom he addresses. They may not always yield to his admonitions, but they will seldom quarrel with their monitor. In a word, when a people are convinced that their minister loves their persons, feels for their danger, longs for their salvation, and toils for their good, they will be most likely to hear from him without offence, truths under which they feel condemned. Often they will even love him for his fidelity—when fully satisfied of the purity of his motives, and the reality of his affection for them. And this point will usually be gained, by making it evident that he feels his own concern in all the truths he delivers—by delivering these truths as a dying man to dying men—

"Not harshly thunder'd forth, or rudely pressed,
But like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet." COWPER.

From the Independent Gazette.

"I'M OF OPINION."

When I hear of a man who spends $50 a year for half pints, complaining of the hard times, and scarcity of money—*I'am of opinion*, that he "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel."

When I see a candidate shaking hands with every vagabond he meets, lounging about taverns and grog shops, and buying half-pints—*I'm of opinion*, that he does not possess that noble and high-minded independence which should characterize a public officer.

When I see a man frequently attending courts, and constantly engaged in law-suits—*I 'm of opinion*, that he does not pay strict regard to that portion of scripture which says "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

When I see a man running in debt for every little article, and swelling the merchant's accounts for unnecessaries, *I 'm of opinion*, that before a twelve month he will be crying out "Hard Times," "Money's scarce."

When I hear a farmer complaining of the scarcity of money, the low price of produce, the unproductiveness of the soil, and the high price of sugar and coffee, *I'm of opinion*, that he would get along better by making use of domestic manufactures.

When I hear a man talk of the enormous expense attendant on the education of his children, and at the same time clothe them in foreign manufactures, *I'm of opinion*, that he does not see three inches before his face.

When I hear a farmer speak of the superior advantages of other climates and countries, and of the barrenness of our own, *I'm of opinion*, that he does not rise early, plough deep, or put his shoulder to the wheel.

When I hear our public officers run down, and the measures of government pronounced foolish, by a man who has never read the spelling book through, and who knows not the difference between a wise and an unwise measure, *I 'm of opinion*, that the man so speaking is a bigger fool than he takes himself to be.

When I hear a man say he can't take the papers because he has not time to read them, *I'm of opinion*, that he has not his freedom and independence so much at heart as the increase of his worldly store.

Operations and progress of Canals.—The Northern Canal of New York is now in operation. The receipt of toll at Whitehall, alone, is said to be about three hundred dollars per day. Great quantities of Champlain lumber are moving on to market. That part of the Erie Canal which is completed, is thronged with boats, passing and repassing with valuable cargoes. About an hundred boats arrive every week at Utica. For the week ending June 5, 96 boats with 4160 bbls. of flour, 1053 do. salt, 245 do. ashes, 116 do. pork, 19 do. oil, 4557 bush. wheat, 10,115 gallons whiskey, with great quantities of other articles. A large number of persons are at work on the sections of the canal yet to be completed. The route of a canal, to be called the Niagara canal, has been explored and levelled. It is to extend from the scite of old fort Schlosser to the vicinity of Lewistown, and when completed, will open a navigation to Lake Erie and Ontario: A company has been incorporated to accomplish this important work, and it is intimated that they will commence it in the present season.—The Union Canal in Pennsylvania proceeds rapidly. We think that we have heard it mentioned, that 3000 men are at work on it. The Schuylkill Navigation Company are pushing on their works with the greatest energy. They have 2500 laborers. It is believed that it will be so far completed this season, as to make a slack water navigation from Philadelphia to Reading, the seat of government of the rich county of Berks. The route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is not yet determined; but the stock supposed necessary to effect it has been subscribed.

We understand that the Florida Indians will meet the American commissioners, with a view to the concluding of a treaty of amity, settlement and limits, on the 5th of September next, in the vicinity of this city. An earlier period could not be selected, without serious injury to the Indians, by trespassing on the harvest season; and particularly, on account of the dispersed condition of the different tribes in Florida, extending from Cape Florida, on the east, to Appalachicola on the west. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prospect of a final removal of those embarrassments and irritations to which the people of this territory have been long exposed, from a wandering race of Savages, now about to be permanently located and provided for in a manner calculated to allay all apprehensions of Indian intrusions, or savage hostilities.

East Florida Herald.

New York Pin Manufactory.—The small machine for making pins, originally of American invention, has been so far improved by Mr. H. Whittemore, that he makes from the simple wire, thirty per minute, completely headed and pointed, entirely by the machine, with one hand only to turn the crank. They are better than other pins because the head and shank is in one piece. We saw them so made at No. 34 Ferry-street, where Mr. Whittemore was so good as to apply a piece of wire, turn the crank with his hand, and the pins dropped into the apron, as we have described them. In London the most they can do, is to make 14 in a minute, and then they are not so good.—*Patriot.*

American Calicoes.—The editor has received some very "neat and *strong*" specimens of American calicoes and chintzes. The colors are as brilliant as the imported, the price nearly as moderate, and the *value to the consumer*, we should suppose to be twice as great; as you may tear two or three thicknesses of British cloths, of the same apparent quality, with a less effort than is required to tear one of these.—[*Niles' Reg.*

Now, this is the true way of "ordering things." Not to *force* people to buy your calicoes and other goods, by driving foreign articles from our markets, by a heavy tariff, but, by making them *twice as valuable*, induce the consumer to buy them in preference to the foreign manufacture. These American calico makers deserve credit as well as encouragement. That they will get it is certain, if Mr. Niles's statement be correct.

[*Richmond Compiler.*

Common drunkards.—A law has just passed the Connecticut legislature, and is approved by the governor, which provides that idle and drunken persons be publicly posted; that all who sell spirits to such persons be fined $7 for each offence, and if sold by a licensed retailer or taverner, his license to be immediately declared null and void. The trial may be had before any justice of the peace, from whose decision there is to be no appeal.

A Pleasant Climate.—The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year:—June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, fields quite green; July 17, plants at full growth; July 25, plants in flower; August 2, fruits ripe; August 10, plants shed their seed; August 18, snow, continuing from August 18 to June 22.

The Boston Centinel says that letters have been received in that city from New York, mentioning as a fact, that the visitors of *Eclipse* continued to be numerous and respectable, and that his groom complained of the frequency of the importunities of the ladies [dear creatures!] to be favored with a part of his mane, for the purpose of being made into rings, to be worn in honor of the "Victor of the North." We presume, therefore, that *horse-tail* rings will be all the rage among the ladies of the *fancy*. How grievously mortifying must it be to some of our dandies of sixty, to find the locks which they have suffered to be stolen by their charmers from their heads and wigs, as the case may be, supplanted by the fine glossy hair of a horse!

Orange County Bible Society.

THE anniversary sermon of the Orange County Bible Society will be delivered by the Rev. Rzekiel B. Curry, on the second Sunday in July, when a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society.

The annual meeting of the society will be held at the church, on the second Monday of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. where the members of the society, and all others who feel an interest in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, are earnestly invited to attend.

July 2. 77—

☞ *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery* ☜

ALL persons indebted for lottery tickets, are requested to come forward and pay off their dues, on or before the 20th day of July next; otherwise they may expect to find their bonds placed in the hands of a collector.

The Managers.

June 30. 77—3w

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Monday the 21st day of July next, at the late dwelling house of George Clancy, deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, a parcel of Sheaf Oats, and many other articles not mentioned. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums above two dollars, the purchaser giving bond and good security; for all sums under two dollars, cash will be required.

On the same day a negro boy will be hired until the 28th day of December next.

Notice is also hereby given,

that letters of administration was granted to the subscribers on the estate of George Clancy, deceased, at May term of Orange county court, 1823. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. For the convenience of those that may wish to make settlements with the estate, we will attend on the day of sale and the day following for that purpose.

Wm. Huntington, } Exrs.
Thos. Thompson, }

ne 30. 77—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *Wm. P. Clancy & Co.* and also to *Clancy & Alsobrook*, are particularly requested to call and make payment as soon as possible, as the firm of Clancy & Alsobrook is by mutual consent dissolved, and the business will be brought to a close as soon as possible.

The business of both concerns will be settled by David B. Alsobrook, who will continue to do business at the same place.

Wm. P. Clancy & Co.
Clancy & Alsobrook.

July 1. 77—

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR POLLOK wishing to sell all the land he owns in the county of Orange, Notice is hereby given to all persons who may wish to purchase either the whole or any part, that if they leave information thereof, directed to me and left at the store of Messrs Speed & Co. in Hillsborough, I will be up there in the course of next month, when their wishes shall be attended to. The land will be sold low, and on accommodating credit, in such parcels as may suit the convenience of those who live adjoining it. Good security will be required.

John Devereux.

Raleigh, June 27 77—3w

MUSIC TUITION.

JAMES AYKROYD, of Newbern, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he intends giving

Lessons in Music,

during the summer months, in Hillsborough. His terms will be, for the Piano, twelve dollars a quarter, four lessons every other week, and three dollars for Vocal music, two lessons every other week.

Mr. Aykroyd will tune instruments, and furnish, at the Philadelphia prices, Piano Fortes, and other musical instruments, warranted.

A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr. Huntington. Lessons will be given on the first of July, when the quarter will commence.

June 25. 76—

To all whom it may concern.

ALL the lands sold for Direct Taxes under the several acts of congress passed the 2d day of August, 1813, the 9th day of January, 1815, and the 5th day of March, 1816, and purchased on behalf of the United States, may be redeemed at any time within two years from the end of the last session of congress (March, 1823); through me, as regards the property of residents in the second and eighth collection disctricts of North-Carolina; and through the clerks of the United States district courts, at Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, as regards the property of non-residents.

John Van Hook, jr.
Collector of the 2d and 8th Districts, and designated Collector of N. Carolina.

Collector's office, June, 1823. 76—4w

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—